



The city of Constantinople was founded by the Emperor  
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 Eastern Roman Empire, he was famous for his  
 reforms. He began the construction of the city  
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"The King's estate now began to grow sensible of the great  
loss the Netherlands put ~~it~~ by our English wool. x x x  
The King therefore resolved, if possible, to revive the trade  
of his own country, who as yet were ignorant of that  
art, as knowing no more what to do with their wool  
than the sheep that wear it; as to any artificial  
drapery. x x x x x

The intercourse being large betwixt the English & the  
Netherlanders (increased of late, since King Edward  
married the daughter of the Earl of Flanders), some  
unexpected emissaries were employed by our King  
with those countries, who brought them into  
familiarity with such Dutchmen as were  
absolute masters of their trade, but not masters  
themselves, as either journeymen or apprentices.  
These bemoaned the slavishness of their poor servants,  
whom their masters used rather like heathens than  
Christians, yea, rather like horses than men.  
Early no sleep in bed, & all day hard work & shifts  
fast (a few herring & smoky cheese), & all to enrich  
the absolute, their masters, without any profit unto  
themselves."

"But, O! how happy should they be if they would but  
come over into England, bringing their ingenuity  
thence which would provide their welcome in all places.  
Here they should feed on fat-beef & mutton, till nothing  
but their fulness should stink their stomachs. x x x

Encouraged with the promises, many Dutch servants  
leaves their masters & make over for England. Their  
departure thence (being pickt here & there) made no sensible  
vacuity, but their meeting here altogether amounted  
to a considerable fulness. With themselves, they  
brought over their trade & their tools; namely, such as  
could not as yet be so conveniently made in England.

"Happy the yeoman's house into which one of  
these Dutchmen did enter, bringing industry &  
wealth along with them. Some who came in changes  
within doors, soon after went out bridegrooms, & returned  
sons-in-law, having married the daughters of their  
landlords who first entertained them: yea, these yeomen  
in those houses they harboured soon proceeded gentlemen,  
gaining them estates to themselves, arms & worship."

his estates

"The king having gotten this breaching of foreigners", thought  
 "not fit to continue them all in one place, lest on discontent  
 they might embrace a general resolution to return; but  
 bestowed them through all parts of the land, that thereby  
 they might be better dispersed & v. v. v.  
 generally (when left to their own choice) they preferred  
 "a maritime situation"

East

Norfolk, Norwich - Tuckers. Suffolk, Lytham - Barge.  
 Essex, Colchester, - Sarge & Sarge. Kent - Kentish Road Cloth.

West

Devonshire - Hensley. Gloucestershire - Cloth. Gloucestershire - Cloth.  
 Wales - Welsh Triggs.

North

Wickhamland, Kendal - Cloth. Lancashire, Manchester - Cottons.  
 Yorkshire, Halifax - Cloth.

South

Gloucestershire, Worcester - Sarge. Hampshire - Cloth.  
 Dorsetshire - Cloth. Sussex - Is. S.

joyous emotions; the heavy air of the lowland,  
weighs upon the spirits; the very imagery  
connected with a vale is, for the most part,  
of a gloomy character; we have sales of tears  
& sales of misery, & that darkest valley of  
all which we rarely care to speak of. Perhaps  
when we are high enough up we shall see them  
also, spread before us, fair & fertile, bright  
in sunshine & tender in shadow, gardens  
of the Lord & another measure of planting.

But what, & where, are the Ghaisstrills,  
& what has all this to do with the subject?  
The Ghaisstrills are in the West-riding, a  
land of hills & dales, of brown heath &  
shaggy fell, of storms, floods, &  
florid sunshine; & he who would  
explore this mountain country should  
be prepared thus to <sup>receive & give</sup> take an impression  
of any lovely bit of scenery he comes upon.  
For endless, various & enchanting, are  
the beauties of western Yorkshire.

This is, truly, our English Egypt: it has  
not the breathless grandeur, the awful,  
unspeakable, not always lovable, beauty  
of Alpine scenery; but what can be more  
lovely more full of human interest, than  
the soft greenness of their pastures &  
cypressen dales, a village or homestead  
nesting in every elbow, in fine & close  
contrast with the rugged desolation of  
the moors? And then, where would you find  
such ruins of a Abbey & castle, & testify  
that men of other ages have taken delight in  
them



their same heights & dales; but the Wharfe itself is richer in legend tale, & long than is in its size. The romantic valley of the Wharfe.

It is ~~The reader is invited to assist~~ in the exploration of Upper Wharfedale - that portion of the valley, <sup>including</sup> about thirty miles of the main course, which lies within the Deanery of Craven. But the reader is invited to assist. This is a valley hollowed out of a wonderfully solid & deep layers of mountain limestone varying from four hundred to a thousand feet in thickness. "The greatest thickness of undivided limestone accessible to examination occurs near Kettlewell."

Here we may suppose a deep but gently shelving depression to have existed in the Carboniferous sea, favourable to the uninterrupted deposit of pure calcareous rocks. From Deepdale, a village about five miles from its source, to below Burnesall, a distance of some twenty miles, the river has scooped its bed out of the limestone, ~~much in the~~ <sup>just</sup> same as the workmen now engaged on the Garden Moss Water. who are scooping culverts into the natural rock to serve as channels for the water, instead of building such channels of far less solid & perfect masonry. The huge slabs which form the bed of the river, closely joined

and more evenly laid than a kitchen floor, <sup>may</sup> be seen beneath the limpid waters at any point of the upper course; & no well-worn kitchen floor could be whiter, for the impetuous Wharfe sweeps through its cleanly <sup>channel</sup> bed with a haste which admits of no deposit. ~~from the turbulent waters~~. The abundant fish, trout, grayling, lampreys, dace, barbel, & chub, have for their only hiding places nooks among the rocks, & may be seen watched <sup>at play</sup> disappearing in the clear stream. When Wharfe is in flood their case is a hard one; the strong bed of the river affords them no retreat, & they are swept along by the rushing waters, or dashed, ~~sometimes~~ by hundred sin-  
gular offshoots, upon the banks.

The peculiar formation of Wharfedale, & indeed, of the whole of Craven, is not a fact interesting ~~only~~ & important only to the geologist; it marks out a tract of country of distinctive aspect & character. For it is hardly enough considered how much the contour, colour, & picturesque effect of a landscape, as well as its value <sup>to the farmer</sup>, depend upon its geological formation. Thus, the mountain limestone supports a peculiarly rich, sweet grass, more vividly green, more luxuriant in growth, than the close springy turf of the chalk downs. Craven is, in consequence, a greening country, exquisite lawn-like slopes of meadows & pasture descend gently to the river, & perhaps many a



England there is not such another emerald vale  
as that of the upper Wharfe. The reader is  
doubtless perhaps, that though pleasant to the  
eye & good for food, this verdant landscape  
and elements of contrast  
to exalt it into beauty; these elements  
also are present afforded by the geological structure  
of the district. The limestone which supports  
so soft a covering is apt to wear into a scar,  
a face more grim & scathed, more largely  
exposed, than is presented by any other rock.  
Other frequent scars command every  
elbow of the valley like vast & forbidding  
natural fortresses. Again, the fine appearance  
of the soft green cover hills, <sup>against</sup> the  
the barren bosom of a brown fells in the  
background is due to the fact that  
millstone grit covers much of the high  
ground of Craven. On the east, the  
millstone grit ranges of Great Whernside,  
Conistone Moor, & Grassington Moor hem  
in the Wharfe valley at no great distance  
from the river; these high fells & wide  
peat-moors are thickly covered with heath,  
brown or purple according to the season,  
but always of a deep harmonious  
tint which the atmosphere softens into  
mountain bloom. The farthest of these are  
purple or golden haze. Such hangs about  
the mountains.  
Shairstall Dale is a rapid in the upper  
course of the Wharfe, the spot where it reaches  
is



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if air is allowed to pass without paying toll-  
by turning a windmill. Windmills are  
never out of sight; they are everywhere, &  
round the great cities. They congregate  
like armies of giants: not windmills,  
such as we see at home but monstrous  
creations, with sails over a hundred  
feet long. With us they are rarely used  
except to grind corn; here, they <sup>not only drain the land, but</sup> saw  
timber, grind snuff, crush rapeseed  
for oil, beat hemp, & do fifty things  
that in England are done by means  
of steam engines. Their most important  
use is to drain the land; they have  
usually water wheels attached to them,  
which act as pumps, & by continually  
raising the water into the canals, keep  
the low land dry & fit for cultivation  
& the habitation of man. As, however,  
a single mill can only raise water  
three feet at once, three or four are often  
planted in a row, in steps, one above  
another, each pumping up the water to  
the step above it.

### II. How Holland keeps her head above water

A slight accident might sweep Holland  
into the deep. It was once nearly under-  
mined by an insect. Indeed  
the necessity of destroying insects is  
so urgent, that the stork, a great feeder  
upon them is held in almost religious  
veneration.

their sneers as I go away, & I know they have many sayings such as - 'The priest talks from the living & from the dead.' Many of them fasten their doors, pretending to be away from home, & do not even take the trouble to be silent till I am out of hearing.

The Icons which play such an important part in the religious observances of the Russian people are pictorial half-length representations of the Saviour, of the Madonna or of a saint, on a yellow or gold ground, & varying in size from a quarter of an inch to several square feet. Very often the whole picture, with the exception of the face & hands of the figure, is covered with a <sup>kind of</sup> metal plate, embossed so as to represent the shape of the figure & the drapery. Sometimes the costume is adorned with pearls & other precious stones. They are manufactured in enormous quantities & are to be found in every Russian house, from the hut of the peasant to the palace of the Emperor. They are generally placed high up in a corner facing the door, & good orthodox Christians on entering bow in that direction & make the sign of the Cross.

Besides these are a few wonder-working Icons, which are supposed to have fallen from heaven; these are sometimes allowed to be carried for a while to the houses of the great nobles, that they may bring a blessing with them, & as they go home through the streets, the people prostrate themselves before them.